

10/713,268

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:09 ON 02 MAR 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:34:19 ON 02 MAR 2005

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 0 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:34:54 ON 02 MAR 2005

L3 2193 S [ACDEFGHIKLMNPQRSTVWY]...Y[KR]/SQSP AND 4-50/SQL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:36:11 ON 02 MAR 2005

L4 831 S L3
L5 187 S L4 AND (GLYCO? OR GLUCOS? OR LACTO? OR MELIBIOS? OR MELLIBIOS
L6 61 S L5 AND (ANTIBOD? OR MONOCLON?)
L7 10 S L4 AND (GLYCOCONJUGAT? OR GLYCOPEPTID?)
L8 5 S L4 AND (D-TYR OR D-TYROSIN?)
L9 241 S (GLYCO) (2A) (CONJUGAT? OR PEPTID?)
L10 39 S L9 AND (MELIBIOS? OR MELLIBIOS? OR MELLIBIIT? OR MELIBIIT? OR

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:45:51 ON 02 MAR 2005

L11 258 S (GOVINDAN, S? OR GOVINDAN S?)/AU,IN
L12 209 S (IMMUNOMEDIC?)
L13 6 S L11 AND L12
L14 3 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15 252 S L11 NOT L13
L16 461 S L11 OR L12
L17 121 S L16 AND (RADIOLABEL?)
L18 6 S L17 AND (TYR OR D-TYR OR D-TYROSIN?)
L19 4 DUP REM L18 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:49:58 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:59:23 ON 02 MAR 2005

L20 11 S (D-TYR OR D-AMINO) AND (CARBOHYDRATE? OR SACCHARIDE?) AND (RA
L21 8 DUP REM L20 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22 19 S (FRANANO, F? OR FRANANO F?)/AU,IN
L23 9 S L22 AND (METABOLISM)/TI
L24 4 DUP REM L23 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:05:45 ON 02 MAR 2005

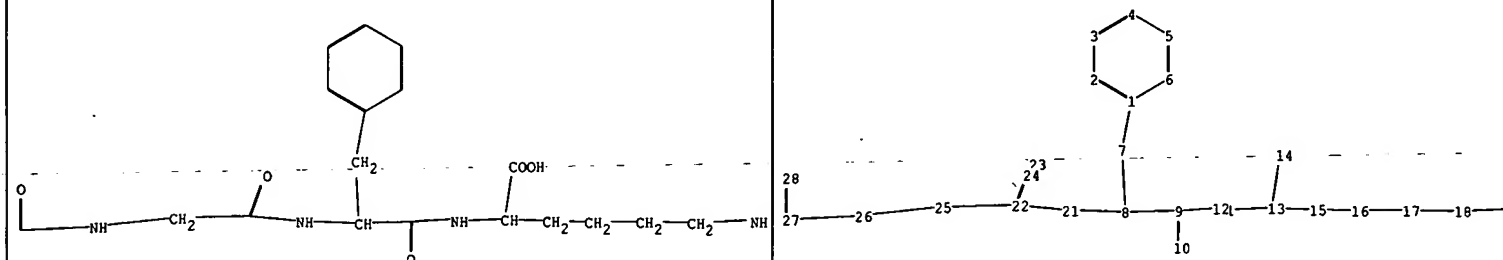
FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:06:21 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:06:21 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:06:58 ON 02 MAR 2005

L25 858 S (WILBUR, D? OR WILBUR D?)/AU,IN
L26 12 S L25 AND (STABLE)/TI
L27 5 DUP REM L26 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>



chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6

chain bonds :

1-7 7-8 8-9 8-21 9-10 9-12 11-13 13-14 13-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 18-20 21-22
22-24 22-25 25-26 26-27 27-28

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

exact/norm bonds :

8-21 9-10 11-13 21-22 26-27 27-28

exact bonds :

1-7 7-8 8-9 9-12 13-14 13-15 15-16 16-17 17-18 18-20 22-24 22-25 25-26

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS
 11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS
 20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 1999:90010 CAPLUS

DN 130:334689

TI Labeling of Monoclonal Antibodies with Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic Acid-Appended Radioiodinated Peptides Containing D-Amino Acids

AU Govindan, Serengulam V.; Mattes, M. Jules; Stein, Rhona; McBride, Bill J.; Karacay, Habibe; Goldenberg, David M.; Hansen, Hans J.; Griffiths, Gary L.

CS Immunomedics Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, 07950, USA

SO Bioconjugate Chemistry (1999), 10(2), 231-240

CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB The optimal use of radioiodinated internalizing monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) for radio-immunotherapy necessitates the development of practical methods for increasing the level of retention of ¹³¹I in the tumor. Lysosomally trapped ("residualizing") iodine radiolabels that have been previously designed are based mostly on carbohydrate-tyramine adducts, but these methods have drawbacks of low overall yields and/or high levels of mAb aggregation. We have developed a method using thiol-reactive diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)-peptide adducts wherein the peptides are assembled with one or more D-amino acids, including D-tyrosine. Two such substrates, R-Gly-D-Tyr-D-Lys[1-(p-thiocarbonylaminobenzyl)DTPA], referred to as IMP-R1, and [R-D-Ala-D-Tyr-D-Tyr-D-Lys]2(CA-DTPA), referred to as IMP-R2, wherein R is 4-(N-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carbonyl, were synthesized by preparing functional group-protected peptides on a solid phase, selectively derivatizing the lysine side chain with 1-(p-isothiocyanatobenzyl)DTPA or DTPA dianhydride (CA-DTPA), deprotecting other functional groups, and finally derivatizing the peptide's N-terminus so it contained a maleimide group. Radioiodinations of the peptides followed by conjugations to disulfide-reduced mAbs, carried out as a one-vial procedure, resulted in 32-89% overall yields, at specific activities of 1.8-11.1 mCi/mg, with less than 2% aggregation. Two internalizing mAbs, LL2 (anti-CD 22 B-cell lymphoma mAb) and RS7 (an anti-adenocarcinoma mAb which targets EGP-1 antigen), labeled with this procedure exhibited a 2-3-fold better cellular retention in Ramos and Calu-3 tumor cell lines, in vitro, resp., compared to the same mAbs radioiodinated with the chloramine-T method. The rationale for the new approach, syntheses, radiochem. and in vitro data are presented.

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

AN 1995:460386 CAPLUS

DN 122:309873

TI **Metabolism** of receptor targeted ¹¹¹In-DTPA-glycoproteins:
Identification of ¹¹¹In-DTPA-ε-lysine as the primary metabolic and
excretory product

AU **Franano, F. Nicholas**; Edwards, W. Barry; Welch, Michael J.;
Duncan, James R.

CS Edward Mallinckrodt Institute Radiology, Washington University School
Medicine, St Louis, MO, 63110, USA

SO Nuclear Medicine and Biology (1994), 21(8), 1023-34
CODEN: NMBIEO; ISSN: 0883-2897

DT Journal

LA English

AB The hepatic and renal retention of indium-111 (¹¹¹In) from ¹¹¹In-labeled polypeptides has been the subject of many investigations. Because the lysosome is a common intracellular destination for the degradation of polypeptides, we studied the lysosomal metabolism of ¹¹¹In-DTPA-labeled glycoproteins targeted to cell surface receptors in vitro and in vivo. We found that ¹¹¹In-DTPA-glycoproteins were degraded to ¹¹¹In-DTPA-ε-lysine, which was slowly released from cells and recovered intact in urine and feces. These results suggest a mechanism for ¹¹¹In retention at target and nontarget sites.

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 1991:2781 CAPLUS

DN 114:2781

TI Development of a **stable** radioiodinating reagent to label monoclonal antibodies for radiotherapy of cancer

AU Wilbur, D. Scott; Hadley, Stephen W.; Hylarides, Mark D.; Abrams, Paul G.; Beaumier, Paul A.; Morgan, A. Charles; Reno, John M.; Fritzberg, Alan R.

CS NeoRx Corp., Seattle, WA, 98119, USA

SO Journal of Nuclear Medicine (1989), 30(2), 216-26

CODEN: JNMEAQ; ISSN: 0161-5505

DT Journal

LA English

AB A method of radioiodinating monoclonal antibodies such that the labeled antibodies do not undergo in vivo deiodination has been studied. The method utilizes conjugation of succinimidyl p-iodobenzoate to the antibody. The iodobenzoate was radiolabeled by using an organometallic intermediate to facilitate the reaction. Thus, succinimidyl p-tri-n-butylstannylbenzoate was radiolabeled in 60-90% radiochem. yield and subsequently conjugated to the antibody in 80-90% yield. Animal biodistribution studies were carried out with 2 sep. anti-melanoma antibodies (9.2.27 and NR-M1-05) labeled by this method, and examined in nude mice bearing human melanoma tumor xenografts. Very large differences in the localization of radioactivity were observed in the thyroids and stomachs of mice when the iodobenzoyl-labeled antibodies were compared with the same antibodies labeled using the chloramine-T method of radioiodination. Few other differences in the tissue distribution of the radioiodinated antibodies were seen.

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10/7/13, 2:28

WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, March 02, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L28	(glycoconjugat\$).clm. and l4	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L27	l4 near30 glycoconjugat\$	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L26	l4 and glycoconjugat\$	285
<input type="checkbox"/>	L25	L24 and (d-tyr or tyr or tyramin\$ or D-tyramin\$).clm.	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	L24	L23 and (peptid\$).clm.	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	L23	L22 and (conjugat\$ or glycopeptid\$ or glyco-conjugat\$ or glyconjugat\$ or radioiodinat\$ or radiolabel\$).clm.	170
<input type="checkbox"/>	L22	L21 and (iodine or I)	1652
<input type="checkbox"/>	L21	L20 and (galactos\$)	1658
<input type="checkbox"/>	L20	L19 and (\$conjugat\$ or \$glycoconjugat\$ or \$glyco-conjugat\$)	2127
<input type="checkbox"/>	L19	L17 and (maleimid\$ or MCC)	2299
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	L17 and (maleimid\$ or MCC\$)	3493
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	L4 and (glycopeptid\$ or saccharid\$ or melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or galactos\$ or sugar or lactos\$)	12409
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	L15 same (glycopeptid\$ or saccharid\$ or melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or galactos\$ or sugar)	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	(antibod\$ or conjugat\$ or monoclon\$)near30 (tyr or D-tyr)near2(lys or D-lys or orn or D-orn or D-arg or arg)	517
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	(melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or mellibiit\$ or melibiit\$)near30 (tyr or D-tyr)near2 (lys or D-lys or orn or D-orn or D-arg or arg)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	L11 near20 (conjugat\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L11 near20 (maleimid\$)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	(melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or mellibiit\$ or melibiit\$)near20(galactos\$)	631
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 and maleimid\$	38
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 not l3	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 and (melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or mellibiit\$ or melibiit\$)	88
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	l6 and (isotop\$ or label\$ or radiolabel\$ or radio-label\$)	13979
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L4 and (antibod\$ or monoclon\$)	16140
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4 or (antibod\$ or monoclon\$)	213472
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(tyr or D-tyr)near2(lys or D-lys or orn or D-orn or D-arg or arg)	21217
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and (melibios\$ or mellibios\$ or mellibiit\$ or melibiit\$)	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and antibod\$	76

☐ L1 govindan

299

END OF SEARCH HISTORY